### Clearing to-day,

OMEBODY said that "May was a coquette" - that to-day she flirts with Winter, to-morrow with Summer. It is a mistake. She doesn't do anything of the sort. That is, this year's May doesn't. She has just hung on to Old Winter like grim death, as though she had got on the shady side of forty, that this was the only chance left, and she had to make it or break. The supreme indifference with which she has regarded Summer has created a chill that July may not recover from this season. But it makes a rattling good trade in

# SPRING OVERCOATS

just the same, and we have been loaded with them, ready to adjust conditions to the cranky temperament of May, as never before, at the

# When Clothing Store

A SYMPHONY IN QUICK TIME, SMOOTH MOTION.

While the spectators at the Grand May Musical Festival, in Tomiinson Hall, are floating along in a ses of harmony, and tossing on the vocal waves of arias, nocturnes, andantes, larges and cavatinas, it can scarcely be expected that they will think of anything pertaining to the sordid matters of earth; but after the magic spell has passed away, and the charms of music linger in the memory like a pleasant dream, then the Big Four Route propose to call attention to their Home-Seeker's Excursion on May 20, on which occasion it will sell round-trip tickets, good for thirty days, at one fare, te points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dako:a, Iowa, Minnesota, and also via Cincinnati to points in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi.
This will be the last opportunity to examine the resources and cheap homes to be obtained in the abovementioned territory, and all who desire to pull up stakes and re-locate, should call for information and rates at the company's offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, and Union Depot.

C. G. DIXON, Ticket Agent.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Note Important Changes in Time

# Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

THE PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE

Always mindful of the wants of the traveling public, and eager to satisfy the same, we have put in effect a train service which is the best that Indianapolis has ever enjoyed. Five through trains in each direction between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, making close connection with trains for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. The only line leaving Indianapolis at 6:30 p. m. by which you can secure sleeper, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. Close connection made at Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati with through trains for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other Eastern points. Be sure to ask for and receive tickets reading via the C., H. & D. R. R. Any information regarding rates, routes, time, etc., cheerfully given at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as Depart-\*4:00 am \*6:30 am 110:35 am \*3:00 pm Arrive- 12:40 am 19:30 am 11:35 am 17:30 pm \*10:55 pm.
\*Daily. tDaily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Will soon begin the publication of a

## DEPARTMENT OF ORIGINAL FUN

To be written by about a score of the Leading Humorists of the country. It will not be the monotonous work of

one pen, but will represent the best efforts of the most successful "funny men" of the American press, and in Variety, Freshness and Quality will be the most unique and interesting comic column published by any newspaper.

Among those secured as contributors are: ALEX. E. SWEET, of Texas Siftings, whose reputation, both in this country and in Europe, has brought him a fortune.

SAM T. CLOVER, who made the Dakota Bell known to fame, and whose brilliant fusillade of verse now appearing on the editorial page of the Chicago Herald is not excelled by any

S. W. FOSS, the genius of the Yankee Blade, whose delightful dialect poems are the best of their kind, and are copied and recopied into every paper in the country.

POLK SWAIPS, "whose versatility and originality have made half a dozen reputations." SAMUEL MINTURN PECK, the author of "Cap and Bells," whose comic muse is aptly described as a "delicate Ariel-a tricksey Puck. that strikes one across the eyes with a branch of dew-wet blossoms, and laughs from under clustering curls at the little start

one gives in recognition of its surprise and J. A. MACON, of Puck, who made an enviable name as a contributor to the Century's "Bric-a-Brac," and who is one of the few writers who understand and can interpret

the humor of the Southern negro. MADELINE 8. BRIDGES, who enjoys the reputation of being the leading comic verse writer of her sex in this country.

BESSIE CHANDLER, whose charming vers de societe in the Century, Life and other publieations has created a wide demand for her

EVA WILDER McGLASSON, who is rapidly coming to the front as one of the few women who can write good humor.

W. J. LAMPTON, "Judge Waxem," who made the Washington Critic quotable, and who is now doing the same thing for the Washington Star.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, who supplies the fun for Harper's Bazar, the Epoch, etc. PAUL FASTNOR, the well-known comedian of the Burlington Free Press.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS, who years ago made the New York News a most welcome "exchange." THE MUCH-QUOTED "FUNNY MEN" of the Somerville Journal and the Rome Sentinel

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

AN OLD CRIME CONFESSED.

Widow of J. W. Brown Said to Have Told How She and Her Sons Murdered Her Husband.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 12 .- On the night of January 29, 1879, Joseph W. Brown, a prominent farmer living in Green township, this county, was murdered in his bedroom. The crime coming so close upon the finding of the mutilated remains of John Ratcliff only a short distance from the scene of the tragedy, caused intense excitement. The grand jury of Morgan county being in session at that time, an investigation resulted in fastening the crime upon Mrs. Sou Parrott, a daughter, Buck Brown, a son of the murdered man, and Joseph Greer, a son-in-law.

The supposed guilty parties were arrested and placed on trial. The jury trying the case failed to agree upon a verdict. The defendants then demanded separate trials, and the case was moved to Hendricks county. There Buck Brown was found guitty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years the State prison. Mrs. Parrott and Joseph Greer took their cases to Owen county, and a trial resulted in their acquittal. The feeling against the accused was so intense that they, with the widow of the murdered man, sold their possessions and moved away to distant parts of the country. The widow moved to Howard county, near Kokomo, where she resided up to the time of her death, a few days ago. Since the death of Mrs. Brown a daughter who was present at her dying-bed has stated to several different persons that her mother had confessed to the murder of her husband, and implicated her boys. Jim and Buck. She also states that her mother told her that the weapon used was a monkey-wrench. After her husband had dropped off to sleep she crept from hisside, gathered up her weapon and struck the husband in the temple, stunning him. He soon rallied, and, leaping from the bed, jerked the wrench from her grasp, and struck her a glancing lick on the right side of the face. has been cleared up a deep mystery. The story verines the statements of many sons at the time of the murder, that Mrs. Brown knew more of the crime than she

RANDALL'S WOULD-BE SUCCESSOR.

Richard Vaux, the "Bourbon of Bourbons" and a Free-Trader, Nominated for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-Hon. Richard Vaux was nominated for Congress by the Third district Democratic convention this morning to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel J. Randall. The special election will be held on May 20. Richard Vaux was born in this city in 1816, and was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age. During President Van Buren's administration he acted as secretary of the American legation at London. He was elected Mayor of Philadelphia on the Democratic ticket in 1856 and served one term. He has always been a stalwart Democrat and is popularly known as the "Bourbon of Bourbons." Before coming to a vote for a candidate the convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the great and varied industries of Philadelphia and the maintenance of compensating wages for labor absolutely demand tariff reform that will give our industries free raw materials, greatly reduce the cost of the chief necessaries of life and overthrow all trusts and combines, which certainly oppress the masses. Both parties have solemaly promised the people tariff revision and revenue reduction, and we demand that the piedge shall be kept by Congress by providing free raw materials for industries, the removal of all needless taxation on the necessaries of life and the reduction of all tariff taxes which have bred and fostered monopoly com-

Republican Nomination in Kansas. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2 .- The Republican congressional convention of the Sixth Kansas district, after a four days' fight, nominated Webb McNull, of Smith county. to succeed Hon. E. J. Turner, the present incumbent. Mr. Turner was before the convention for renomination, and there were five other candidates. It took two days to organize the convention and two days to reach a nomination. Eighty ballots were taken, the final ballot standing: Mc-Null 61, Turner 42.

Carlisle Strongly Indorsed. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.-The Democratic caucus in the senatorial race at Frankfort met to-night, but did nothing except appoint committees and decide that no election should be allowed till a nomination has been secured. There was an enthusiastic mass-meeting here to-night in favor of Carlisle. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Willis and others. Resolutions strongly indorsing Cartisle were passed and a committee appointed to go to Frankfort in Carlisle's interest

Died From the Effects of Ill-Treatment. PITISBURG, May 12.—Stephen Moore, who was recently brought home from the Philadelphia Blind Asylum because of ill-treatment at the institution, died last night of pulmonary phthisis, due to lost vitality and a general break-down of his whole physical condition. The hospital physician stated to-day that he believed the young man's death was due to the treatment received while he was an inmate of the

## TARIFF SPATS IN THE HOUSE

Lively Debate in which "Slogan," "Falsehood" and Like Words Were Used.

Wrath of the Free-Traders Aroused by Mr. Grosvenor, Who Gave the Inside History of the Sugar Schedule in the Mills Bill.

Bourbon Denunciation of Trusts Shown to Be a Guise for Political Effect.

Mr. Havemeyer's Influence with the Last Ways and Means Committee-Republicans Take Steps to Shorten the Discussion.

NO MORE FREE-TRADE WIND. Buncombe Speeches on the Tariff Bill Cut Of by Action of the Majority.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The Republicans this morning decided to stop waste of time in useless discussion of the tariff bill and prohibit the delivery of any more buncombe speeches. The Democrats made an attempt at resistance and demanded more time for debate, but the majority carried their point, and the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule was commenced, with an opportunity to offer amendments. This action will shorten the session at least a week, and was taken at the instance of Speaker Reed, who has date of final adjournment, and try to have business disposed of by that time. The Democrats took advantage of time. The Democrats took advantage of the opportunity to offer amendments to get in some political work, and will continue to do so; but the Republican "steering" committee has determined that no time shall be wasted for buncombe, and if the Democrats show a disposition to do so the gag-law will be applied, and the bill will be voted upon as a whole at an early day. According to the present programme, the final vote is to be taken on the 20th inst., which is one week from to-morrow.

which is one week from to-morrow.

No more will be heard from the Democrats during the tariff debate about the fostering of trusts, combinations and monopolies by the protective tariff, about which so much has been howled on the Democratic stump of late years. At the very outset of the debate, under the five-minute rule, this afternoon, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, put a quietus on this pro-ceeding when he called attention to the fact that Havemeyer, the Sugar-trust king, controlled the tariff on sugar, as provided in the Mills bill, during the last Congress, and that, although the Democrats had but a short time before the preparation of that measure been talking about the formation of trusts under the Republican tariff, they made no effort to put sugar on the free list, when sugar was tied up by the greatest and most extortionate trust ever formed; that the Democrats at no time when they controlled either branch of Congress attempted to pass an anti-trust bill, whereas the Republicans of this Congress had done so, and it was left to a Republican Senate and it was left to a Republican Senate and House of Representatives and a Republican President to pass and sign a bill to prohibit and punish the formation of trusts and place upon the free list sugar, which alone would break the most gigantic trust it was possible to form. No effort was made to answer these clear statements and facts, and such men as Mills, McMillin and the Breckinridges on the Democratic side contented themselves with crying "ralse-hood." without attempting to disprove the hood," without attempting to disprove the statements. Mr. Grosvenor was applauded to the echo by the Republicans.

FEATURES OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. Grosvenor Arouses the Democrats to An ger by Referring to the Sugar Trusts. WASHINGTON, May 12.-After the reading of the House journal to-day, Mr. McKinley of thio moved that the general debate on the tariff bill be limited to one minute. An absence of a quorum rendered a call of the House necessary. A quorum appearing, the motion was agreed to, after two roll-calls, and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the tariff bill. No one desiring to occupy At this juncture, she states, the two boys rushed in and killed their father. Thus the bill by paragraphs for amendments. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky offered an amendment, to come in after the enacting clause, providing that any citizen of the United States who manufactures or produces articles and sells them outside of the United States shall be entitled to admit free of duty any article of commerce which he may desire to use in his business to the value of the articles exported. After explaining that his proposition was to reverse action of the old princible of rebate, Mr. Breckinridge demanded tellers on his amendment, and it was lost-83 to 111.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas offered an amendment providing that the President may suspend the rate of duty on any imported article when, in his judgment, the production, manufacture or sale of such article is monopolized or attempted to be monopolized or controlled by any trust or combina-

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, while advocating the amendment, expressed his belief that it would not be agreed to and incidentally made an earnest attack upon the trusts and combines. Nothing would be done against trusts as long as the Republicans were in the majority in the House. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio threw a fire brand into the debate by the declaration that two years ago the leader of the greatest and most extortionate trust in the country came to the capital, marched into the dark chamber of the ways and means committee, and, figuratively, took the majority of that committee by the head and shook free sugar out of it.

Mr. Mills of Texas—I want to state to the gentleman from Ohio that that statement is false. Every word of it is false. [Applause on the Democratic side.]
Mr. Grosvenor-We hear the old plantation slogan again. [Applause on the Re-Mr. Mills-You will always hear it when

vou deserve it. Mr. Grosvenor—We hear the old Texan slogan again. A man, who at the head of a great committee, puts his name upon a bill that sinks his party into oblivion, ought to get indignant. The plantation manners of the gentleman who made the speech in New Haven will not drive me from my Mr. Mills-Nobody would drive you from

Mr. Grosvenor-Yes, if it is in parliamentary language. I do not propose to be in-terrupted by the shotgun policy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMilliu—How is it that since the McKinley bill was reported the Sugar I'rust certificates have risen more than

\$10,000,000, and more than \$6,000,000 within

the last week? Applause on the Demo-

Mr. McMillin-Will you permit a ques-

your position of falsehood.

Mr. Grosvenor-If the gentleman will tell me how, during the pendency of the Demo-cratic majority in the House, the Sugar Trust was formed and the certificates reached fabulous prices, I will answer his Mr. McMillin-The Sugar Trust and the Jute Trust were formed under the high-tariff laws inaugurated by the Republican

account of the Republican Senate.

Mr. Grosvenor-Will the gentleman answer me a question?

Mr. McMillin-If the gentleman will ask

party, which we were unable to repeal on

fact that the ways and means committee of the Fiftieth Congress changed its sugar schedule the day following the visit of Mr. Havemeyer, of New York?

Mr. McMillin—It is not true, so far as I know, that Mr. Havemeyer was in Washington the day before or two days before it. The sugar schedule was never changed in consequence of any visit of Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. Grosvenor—Did he not visit your committee?

Mr. McMillin—Never that I heard of.
Mr. Grosvenor—Did not he visit members of your committee?
Mr. McMillin—Never that I heard of, and all that stuff that the sugar schedule was arranged in consequence of this visit is absolutely false.
Mr. Mills regretted that anything of a personal character should have been thrown into the debate. He had not intended it. He had intended, and he intended now to discuss this question as a question affecting the public policy of the country. He did not intend to assail any gentleman. He did not believe that any gentleman of the majority of the ways and means committee had been improperly approached.
Mr. McKinley—And I do not believe that any member of the majority of the committee on ways and means of the last House was improperly approached. [Applause.]

plause.]

Mr. Mills said that it had been remarked that the Sugar Trust had procured advantages in the last Congress. The present bill allowed the Sugar Trust 100 per cent. more than was allowed it by the bill of the last Congress, and now the Republicans attacked the Democrats about the advantages procured by Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Havemeyer had never opened his mouth to him [Mr. Mills] on the subject of sugar.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa suggested that Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas had stated on the floor that he had had a conversation with Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. McMillin—Mr. Breckinridge stated that Mr. Havemeyer never was before the committee.

Mr. Kerr—He stated that he had had a conversation with Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. McMillin—That is another thing.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky—Does the gentleman from Iowa mean to intimate that Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas made any admission on the floor that touched his

any admission on the floor that touched his character as a gentleman and as a repre-Mr. Kerr—I am here to say that not only

is Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas an honorable gentleman, but that every gentleman on that side of the house is an honorable Mr. Breckinridge-Why does the gentle-man ask a question which was meant to

cast an insinuation upon the gentleman from Arkansas? Mr. Kerr replied that he had done so because the members of the ways and means committee of the last Congress had admitted that they were influenced just as other men were influenced.

Mr. Breckinridge-What was that last Mr. Kerr-I stated that the committee permitted itself to be influenced in the interest of the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Breckinridge—And the gentleman's statement is simply a demonstration of the mode in which he looks at public questions, and as to us is absolutely gratuitous

and without foundation.
Mr. Kerr-Well, I believe the public un-Mr. Breckinridge-I think so. Otherwise

would have a very poor opinion of the publie. [Applause. Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed the idea o charging that anybody on the ways and means committee of the last Congress had been improperly approached. His charge was that the Democratic party professed to the country that the protective tariff stimulated trusts, and that when that party had an opportunity to strike blow against the most dangerous trust in the country, it did not do so. He did not thank any gentleman to apologize to him for that utterance. The first blow ever aimed at trusts was aimed by a Republican Senate, passed by a Republican House and signed by a Republican President, and it did not lie in the mouth of anybody to say

that the Republican party was upholding the roots of the country.

Mr. Allen of Michigan desired to allay the fears of his friends of the opposite sid by bringing the good news that in view of the fact that the McKinley bill would be a law in forty days, all the staple farm products of the country were advancing in price, and that the people were becoming satisfied that the measure was a death blow to trusts and free trade combined.

On division Mr. Anderson's amendment

was adopted, 87 to 76.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Owen of Indiana were the only Republicans voting in favor of it. The announcement of the vote was received with applause on the Democratic

On a vote by tellers the amendment was rejected-yeas, 91; nays, 110-the Repub-

licans in turn greeting the announcement of the vote with applause.

Mr. Bland of Missouri offered an amendment proposing to admit free foreign goods when exchanged for American products. Rejected—yeas, 72: nays, 92;

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky offered an upon which the bill is to take effect from

July 1, next, to July 1, 1891. Rejected-yeas The enacting clause was passed over, and the clerk proceeded to read the dutiable sections. He reached the second itemboracic acid-when Mr. Niedringhaus of Missouri proposed an amendment making the duty on commercial acid 3 cents instead of 5 cents a pound. He explained that although he had been elected upon a strictly protective basis, his constituents thoroughly understood his position in this matter. He did not run for Congress—he was driven to it by the labor-ing people of his district. He had been accused of not being willing to treat others as he would be treated. Now he would at the proper time vote to allow other person twice the advantage in their business that he asked for his own business. | Democratic laughter. | The amendment was re-

jected-63 to 78. Mr. Covert of New York moved to strike out the clause imposing a duty of a quarter of a cent a pound on muriatic acid. The debate became desultory in its character, sometimes amusing, sometimes political and sometimes bordering on the ersonal, after which Mr. Covert's motion

A motion made by Mr. Covert to strike out the duty on sulphuric acid met with a similar fate. The committee then arose and the House adjourned.

TIRED OF OFFICIAL LIFE.

Edgerton Lady Officials Want to Quit Business-Chance For Reform Lost.

OLATHE, Kan., May 12 .- The ladies recently elected municipal officers of the city of Edgerton, this county, viz: Mrs. W. H. Kelly, mayor; Mrs. Thomas Greer, police judge, and Mrs. Mat. Ross, Mrs. Rolla Holden, Mrs. H. C. Brown and Mrs. Stewart, members of the city council, have become disgusted with their newly acquired honors and resigned their positions. Elected originally as a joke, when they qualified and manifested a disposition to reform the old way of doing things, the men kicked and stormed, and made such a racket that life became a burden to the fair young officers, and they threw up the

Mrs. Kellylwas visiting in this city to-day, and in an interview said that the ladies had sid a programme to build sidewalks, clean the streets, close up the hard cider joints, and stir up the old dry bones generally; but the men declared that, as they paid the taxes, that there should be no change made; and so, rather than have a row, the ladies determined to resign and let the men, who are so wed to their idols, run things as they always have. The men may save a few dol-lars, but the little city loses the best chance for a genuine reform it ever had. The men, however, are most all opposed to the ladies resigning, and several of them declare that they will re-elect these same officers at the special election, which has been called for May 19. If the ladies are re-elected, they will consider it as an indorsement of their intended programme, and qualify and serve, and then carry out their proposed reforms.

had been confined since constable South-ard's murder, and at the point of a gun dis-armed and blindfolded the guards. They then bound and gagged Chriswell and, tying a rope around his neck, hung him to the rafters and left the body there. Per-sons were sleeping in an adjoining room, but the affair was done so quietly that none of them were awakened.

### MILLIONAIRE BEHIND THE BARS.

An Ex-Supreme Judge of Arizona and His Feminine Cousin Engage in a Shooting Affray.

NEW YORK, May 12.-Murat Masterson, who says he is an ex-Supreme Court judge of Prescott, A. T., and who lives at No. 32 West Thirty-second street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth-street police station, tonight, on a charge of attempting to kill his alleged cousin, Mrs. Alice Hopkinson, at the Grand Central flat, 65 West Thirtysixth street. Mrs. Hopkinson makes the charge against Masterson. Masterson, according to the account given by Mrs. Hopkinson's maid, called at the house early in the evening, and, being denied admittance, kicked the door open, and, entering her apartment, demanded the return of \$100,000 which he claimed she had taken from him, and threatened to murder her if she did not give it to him. A shot was heard shortly afterward and Masterson rushed from the room with a smoking pistol in his hand, and, running to the West Thirtieth-street station, demanded Mrs. Hopkinson's arrest for attempting to shoot him. Mrs. Hopkinson was arrested, and at the police station made a counter charge against Masterson.

the police station made a counter charge against Masterson.

Ex-Judge Masterson comes from Prescott,
A. T., and is said to be worth \$5,000,000. He has been a visitor at the flat for a long time, and his son Howard, a boy of thirteen, lived with Mrs. Hopkinson until a few weeks ago. Masterson, it is also said, owns gold mines at Chihuahua, Mexico, and onyx mines in Arizona. He has an office at No. 6 Wall street, this city. He says he is a member of the United States says he is a member of the United States bar of Arizona. His story is that the wom-an attempted to kill him. When policeman brought him the house he accused woman in their presence with having swindled him out of \$100,000 in gold-mine bonds, and that she was now trying to blackmail him. He said he had been here duped long enough. The woman denied his accusation and claimed that she was a partner of his in the mining business and that the money she retained was her share of the profits. Both spent the night in

STOLE \$100,000 FROM A BANK.

Peculations of Book-Keeper Whitney, of Al bany, Found to Be Greater Than Reported.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.-Nothing new has developed in the National City Bank sensation, although book-keeper Whitney's peculations are said now to reach over \$100,000. National Bank Examiner Grossbeck is here examining the bank's books. He thinks the institution will be shown to be all right. United States District Attorney Alexander is here, and there are rumors that several sensational arrests will be made. The anticipated run on the bank was light, and the deposits are said to have exceeded the amounts withdrawn.
The denial of William Gould last night, that he had anything to do with the mat-ter, is disapproved by the fact that late this afternoon the firm, to which he be-longs, confessed judgment in favor the bank for almost \$36,000 This is divided, it is said, about evenly among the firm's members.
The bank holds the paper of Anthony
Gould, formerly recorder of Albany, for
\$18,000. Gould has lived high. He is a
brother-in-law of Whitney's. William Gould has paper to make good amounting to \$10,000, and the others \$8,000, divided between two other brothers. to-day Whitney was again arrested, it being found that two of his bondsmen had overdrawn their accounts, George L. Thomas in the sum of \$2,500 and Edward Taylor \$2,000. Whitney was put in charge of an officer and allowed to go in search of bail. The sum stolen will reach over \$100. 000, but about \$40,000 had already been made good.

THE BIG CAR-WORKS FAILURE.

Liabilities of a Million and a Quarter with Net Assets of \$2,500,000.

NEW YORK, May 12 .- A meeting of the creditors of the Iron-car Company, whose claims aggregate about \$600,000, was held to-day and steps taken to reorganize the company. A committee composed of the following houses selected by the creditors will co-operate with those having pending negotiations in charge with a view to a settlement: Harrisburg Car Company, Brady Metal Company, Troy Malleable Iron Company and I. G. Johnston & Co. Stewart L. Woodford said after the meeting that he expected a speedy reorganiza-tion of the company in which the creditors' interests will be protected. He thought the general liabilities of the company would amount to about \$1,250,000. From those present it was learned that the amount included the claim of Alfred Sully of \$300,000. President George W. Dethridge said to-day that the iron-car company was perfectly solvent if it was not pulled to pieces, and if it had not been attached there would have been a surplus of assets of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. There were \$6,000,000 assets, including the cars, against which \$3,500,000 car-trust bonds had been disposed of. The Carlist Carworks referred to in former dispatches are in nowise connected with the embarrassed companies.

Other Business Troubles. PITTSBURG, May 12.—Harry Smith, an oil broker, failed to-day, and 78,000 barrels of oil were sold on the exchange for his account. The shortage is small. The failure was caused by the recent "bucketshop" suspension. NEW YORK, May 12 .- Patrick J. Egan and

Solomon Pulver, comprising the firm of P J. Egan & Co., importers of lace, at No. 34 Lispenard street, made an assignment to-day to Michael Levi without preferences SANDWICH, Mass., May 12.—Attachments on the Charles W. Spurr veneer-works, of Sandwich, to the amount of \$50,000, have been served by the sheriff. The company has offices in New York and Boston.

John F. Becker, wholesale grocer, made an assignment to Joseph B. Quinlan with preferences amounting to \$5,600. Liabilities and assets are estimated at \$70,000.

Draycut's Solitary Saloon.

LOWELL, Mass., May 12.—The little town of Draycut is disgusted at the results of its solitary eight - thousand - dollar liquor license, the holder of which had his second day's business to-day. The Mayor and chief of police of Lowell have refused to send officers there for duty, but twice has the patrol wagon been called there and re-turned loaded. The Lowell officers were stationed at the line, and arrested and handcuffed the intoxicated persons as fast as they came over. In the vicinity of the saloon scores of boodlums were laid out in the fields. At 7 o'clock to-night the holder of the license was forced to shut down business for his own peace, and it is believed that a general uprising of citizens will cause a change in affairs.

Section Men Run Down by a Train. St. Paul, Minn., May 12.—Two section men were killed, and a third seriously injured, by being run down by a special train punish speculation in farm produce, on the Burlington road, at Prescott, Wis., of the greatest importance, and I think yesterday afternoon. The section men were on a hand-car, and the special, running nearly fifty miles an hour, ran them down at a short curve.

it in parliamentary language. [Laughter.]

Mr. Grosvenor—I will do so, as I am asking it of a gentleman who understands parliamentary language. [Laughter.] Is it not a seventy-six saloon, where E. L. Chriswell sery.

## THE LAND OF THE BULLDOZER

What a Congressional Committee Says of Political Terrorism in Arkansas.

Reporter Threatened with Death for Telling the Truth-Why the Clayton Investigation Was Conducted at Little Rock.

Mint Director Leach Denies that the Treasury Is Buying Silver Abroad.

Views of Representative Funston on Proposed Legislation in the Interest of Farmers-Coming Supreme Court Decisions.

TERBORISM IN ARKANSAS.

What the Clayton Investigation Committee Saw and Heard-A Reporter's Peril.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The sub-committee of the House committee on elections, which has been in Arkansas investigating the Clayton murder, have returned, and will tell some hair-raising and blood-curdling stories of the political terrorism that exists in that part of the country. They say that the press reports of the investigation were doctored to suit the sentiments of the people, and that the correspondent of a New York paper who went down with them to send special reports, and did tell something near the truth, narrowly escaped assassination. Several Arkansas terrorista declared that he should not leave the country alive. During the last four days of his stay he was continually under police protection, and when came to leave he was escorted to the to y a number of stal-

wart Republican Chairman Lac satisfied now, though he did not think so when the committee began its work, that there would have been real danger for the committee if it had attempted to conduct the investigation at Morrillton and Plummerville, as he is convinced that the large number of persons interested in the case could not have been kept under restraining influences in those small towns. The committee met with courtesy at all points on the ronte and at Little Rock. Of the result of the investigation so far, the chairman says the entire committee is now convinced that the Hooper story of the killing of Clayton does not meet the facts in the case. The evidence is overwhelming that Hooper was bedridden in Los Angeles, Cal., when Sater said he [Hooper] killed Clayton. Some more testimony remains to be taken, but just in what line the committee is not yet

prepared to tell. Speaking of the trouble in the committee-room, last Wednesday, when a blow was struck, Chairman Lacey said that it looked at the time as if an indiscriminate row with fatal results was inevitable. It was mainly owing to the efforts of Representative Breckinridge that the affair was quieted down, as he rushed in front of Armstrong, and, by his adjurations, set an example which had a good effect on his adherents. Otherwise Judge McClure's blow would have been followed by fatul results. Mr. McClure told Mr. Lacey, after the difficulty, that he was compelled to strike Armstrong after he had been denounced as a — scoundrel, or leave Arkansas. Mr. Lacey says that he could not be sure that there were pistols in the possession of the persons present; but those who came from Plummerville and Morrillton had little satchels swung over their shoulders, and it was reported that this means of carrying pistols was in common use, to avoid the severe penalties against carrying weapons in Arkansas. If Armstrong had drawn his pistol he would undoubtedly have been shot immediately by the United States marshal, who stood in the rear prepared for emergencies.

NOT BUYING SILVER ABROAD.

The Director of the Mint Misrepresented in His Recent Interview. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12.-Mr. Leach, the Director of the Mint, in an interview about the published report that there was a corner in silver in this country, and that in consequence he was buying silver bullion abroad, said: "I see that I am quoted as saying that the government was buying bullion in London and storing it in the Assayer's Office at New York, and that it is also storing silver in the West and issuing certificates. The correspondent evidently misunderstood me. What I did say was that silver was being bought in London and shipped to this country and deposited at the assayer's office at New York for fine bars, which were being stored by private parties. The government has bought no silver in London, nor has it stored any silver in the West. It is not storing silver at all, and of course is not issuing certificates on silver bullion, as there is no law authorizing such issue. I did say that but little silver is being offered the government for sale, and that at a price considerably above the market price, and above the price at which certifi-cates on silver bullion deposited in the Western national banks are being sold in

New York. In regard to a corner in silver, I said that I did not know anything about Senator Plumb to-day introduced a bill providing that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and it may be coined of 41212 grains of standard silver, or 25 8/10 grains of standard gold, each to be equally legal tender for all purposes. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit it at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard silver dollars or bars for his benefit, and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint. In any deposit of silver in which gold and silver are combined no allowance shall be made for the gold unless the two metals can be separated advantageously.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS.

Measures Which Mr. Funston Thinks Will Be Beneficial if Legislation Is Needed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Chairman Funston, of the House committee on agriculture, is a Kansas farmer and one of the best posted men in Congress on rural questions. He said to your correspondent this afternoon: "Yes, I am confident that we will get some legislation, more than is in the tariff bill, at this session, which will be to the advantage of the farmers. We have a number of measures on the House calendar and in committee which we intend to it is so regarded by the farming community. It will put an end to fictitious and unming nearly fifty miles an hour, ran them down at a short curve.

Murdered in a Church.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12.—The body of Samuel Whitcomb was found in the water-closet of the Catholic Church at Florence this morning, with the skull broken in and blood all over the place. His hat was lying near. The body was locked in the closet. The affair is a mystery.

Inity. It will put an end to fictitious and uncertain prices, and will give the farmers the same privileges that are given others in the markets. The next measure in importance is the Senate bill providing for an inspection of meats intended for export. This will give us the power to force open markets for our meats and other products in Germany and France, where they are excluded on the pretext of being unhealthful. If foreign countries will not admit our meats after they have passed federal inspection we will simtly shut out of our